FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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the number of insertions desired, or
e continued till forbid, and charged

rs to the Editor must be post paid.

THE Fayetteville Presbytery will hold its semi-annual meeting at the Presbyterian Church in Fayetteville, commencing 20th inst. at 12 o'clock, (M.) It is hoped there will be a full attendance, as there is business of importance to be transacted.
SIMEON COLTON, Stated Clerk.
March, 1838 84tf

Sacks *Blown* SALT,
Bushels *Northern* POTATOES,
Bags prime Cuba, } COFFEE,
do do Rio, }
Casks unslacked Stone LIME.
ON CONSIGNMENT,
Hhds prime Molasses, (new crop,)
Casks Rice, For sale by
GEO. McNEILL.
March, 1838. 84 4w

CLERK WANTED.

A Clerk of MULES wanted, of good qualities
Apply to
H B. BEATTY.
Fayette, March 12. 84-f.

$100 Reward.

The Subscriber having purchased from Wm. Blackman a certain negro man named Jacob, a runaway from him in March last, in the county of Sampson, North Carolina: Fifty Dollars will be given for the detection and conviction of said boy Jacob in Jail so that I get him, well known in the upper part of Sampson, where I suppose he is lurking. I deem description unnecessary.
Also to the above reward, Fifty Dollars will be given for sufficient proof to convict any or all persons of harbouring and keeping said boy from my employ, so that the law may have its full course on such persons if any.
JOSIAH BLACKMAN.
Sumpter County, Ala., Jan. 30, 1838. 84 3t

$50 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the plantation of the subscriber in Onslow county, on Saturday night, the 27th January last, a Negro Man, named ADAM, about twenty-five years, of very black complexion, about five feet nine or ten inches high. There is a vacancy in his front teeth, both above and below, as if a tooth had been extracted. But I never had a tooth where there seems to be missing. Said Negro was raised in Sampson or Duplin county, perhaps partly in each. He says he has acquaintances in Cumberland county, and that he has at some previous time been a runaway, and was fed in Fayetteville, by the name of Willis, who at that time lodged to a hotel. He will no doubt be lurking about in Cumberland, Sampson, and Duplin counties. I will give the above reward for the said negro's apprehension and confinement in jail, so that I can get him. I purchased Adam of Mrs Julia A. Grainger, now of Wayne county, and formerly of Onslow.
Any person apprehending said negro will please inform me at French's Mills, Onslow county, or
DANIEL L. RUSSEL.
February 7th, 1838 81-6w.

CROCKERY, CHINA and GLASS.

THOMAS J. BARROW,
IMPORTER,
No. 35, *Nassau Street,*
NEW YORK,
HAS for sale a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT in the above line, comprising many new and splendid patterns—repacked to order for country or in the original package. Orders by mail receive every attention.
New York, Jan. 9, 1838. 78 11w

NEW BOOKS.

HART'S Life of Walter Scott; 5th vol. of Brewster; Book of the United States; Lamb's Tales; Gentleman Jack; City of the Sultan; Pre-Adamite, or Duke of Monmouth; Vandelleur; Embassy; Wife; Graham's Lectures; Home I live in; Despair; American Almanac; Recollections of a Southern Matron: The Love Token; Dick's Christian Philosopher complete; Jenkins on the Atonement; Hopkins on the Romish Church; The Contrast; The Young Father at Home; Memoirs of Aaron Burr complete. Together with a variety of School Books just received by
E. J. HALE.
February 24.

STAGES,

Salisbury and Morganton.

The Stages from Fayetteville, for Salisbury, are now in operation. They leave Fayetteville the mornings of Monday and Friday, at Five o'clock, and arrive at Salisbury on the evenings of the days, to tea. Returning, they leave Salisbury on the same mornings at 4 o'clock, and arrive at Fayetteville on the evenings of the next days. Passengers rest nine hours at night, at Alexander Moore County. Fare $8 50. These Stages connect with my line from Salisbury to Morganton. This route affords great facilities for merchants in the interior, to visit Fayetteville for the purchase of their Goods, exchange of moneys, purchase Drafts, &c. &c, as it is the cheapest, most expeditious, and most direct route between the Markets. At Fayetteville Stage lines leave every day for the North and South.
A. CARMICHAEL, Proprietor,
J. BROWN, (Lafayette Hotel) Agent, Fayetteville,
A. C. CURRY, Agent, Carthage,
E. HAGUE, Agent, Salisbury,
A. M. YOUNG, Agent, Statesville,
J. C. PEARSON, Agent, Morganton.
February 24, 1838. 76-3m.
N. C. Journal, Raleigh Star, Salisbury Carolinian, and the Watchman, will insert the above three months, and forward their accounts to the Proprietor at Wilkesborough J C.

NEGROES Wanted.

The undersigned wishes to employ twenty able bodied Negro Men, for whom the highest wages will be paid. They will be well fed, cloth ed, &c.
In my absence, reference may be made to Thos. Waddill, Jr.
ABRAM BAKER.
March 1, 1838. 83 tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the late Firm of Leete & Cook, duly notifies all persons having claims against the same, to present them to him; and those indebted either by Bonds, Notes or Accounts, are respectfully requested to pay the same without delay.
The business in future will be conducted by him, at the old Stand of Leete & Cook, GREEN STREET, where he is now receiving, in addition to his present Stock, a general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.,

Which he will sell low for CASH, or in exchange for Country Produce.
H. LEETE.
October 30, 1837. 65tf

Iron and Molasses.

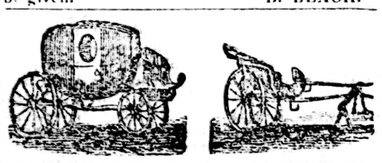
In Store and for Sale by the Subscribers.
20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted.)
10 do. English.
40 hhds. prime retailing Molasses.
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE Subscriber is now opening a general assortment of **BOOTS AND SHOES**
Misses, boys and childrens' do.
Negroes, do.
Made stout and serviceable.
He is now manufacturing seal, kid, and prunelle water proof Boots and Shoes, by Northern workmen, of the most fashionable kind, and of the best materials. Those who wish to keep their feet dry and preserve their health, will do well to call likewise.
☞ A good assortment of Shoe and Saddle LEATHER, which will be sold low for cash.
B. BEACH.
November 22. 68tf.

Wanted to employ, two

good BOOT MAKERS, to whom good wages will be given. B. BEACH.



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

OFFER their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement they have received, and also inform them that they have now on hand, finished and unfinished, a considerable quantity of Work, such as

Close Family CARRIAGES,
Large and small BAROUCHES,
for one and two Horses,

Also, a variety of WAGONS, on Elliptic Springs and Chains, for one or two Horses. Also, GIGS and SULKIES of all descriptions. All of which they will sell low, and warrant to be of good workmanship and materials. Persons wishing to purchase any article in our line of business, would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.
☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.
P. S.—All Work previously made and sold by them, will be repaired free of expense, if they have failed by bad timbers or workmanship.
October 3, 1837 61tf

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their friends, that they have just received from N. York and Philadelphia, their Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of
BRITISH AND AMERICAN
DRY GOODS,
Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Groceries, &c.

Which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce, or on time to punctual customers.
JOHNSON & MARTIN.
October 17, 1837. 63tf

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED a large and splendid supply of
SPRING GOODS,
The principal part of which were purchased by the Package,—among which are
850 pieces Calicoes, 275 pieces Ginghams,
175 pieces French Muslins, elegant Muslin Capes,
120 pieces Irish Linen, Table Covers from 6-4 to 12 4,
8 4 Linen Diaper, Long Lawns, Bird's eye Diaper,
250 pieces blue and grey Drills, Rouen Cassimere,
Crape Camlet and Princetta,
185 pieces Linen Drilling, very cheap,
Belt, Cap and Bonnet Ribbons,
Superfine blue, black, green, olive & claret Cloth,
Do. Cassimeres, striped, checked, and plain,
25 pieces 6-4 French Bombazine, some extra sup.
3 4, 7-8, 4 4 and 6 4 brown & bleached Damasks,
Plaids and Apron Checks,
Thread Edging and Lace, Bobbinet do,
With many other articles in the Dry Goods line, in all about
315 PACKAGES.
Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase by Wholesale or Retail, will please call and examine the Goods.
April 3, 1837. 35tf

Aaron Burr.

JUST RECEIVED, Vol. 2d and last of Davis's Memoirs of Aaron Burr; The Token for 1838; The English Annual for 1838; The Christian Keepsake for 1838; The Juvenile Annual; Tales from the German; The Good Fellow; Lockhart's Life of Scott; Pickwick Club, 4 vols.; Thornton's Family Prayers, &c.
E. J. HALE.
December 26.

For Sale.

15 BARRELS St. Croix SUGAR,
30 Bags Laguira COFFEE.
For sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.
February 21, 1838. 84-tf.

Irish Potatoes.

100 BBLS. Irish POTATOES, for sale by
H. LEETE.
February 20. 81tf.

Revised Statutes.

THE Revised Statutes of North Carolina, published by order of the Legislature, may be had of the Subscriber. Price for the 1st volume alone, $5; for the 2d, $4; for both together $9.
E. J. HALE.
February 20.

20 Hhds. SUGAR,
150 bags COFFEE,
25 boxes fresh bunch RAISINS,
1000 lbs. double refined loaf SUGAR, of superior quality, for sale by
C. T. HAIGH.
January 2, 1838. 74-3t.

Convention Debates.

THE DEBATES in the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale, and also for delivery to subscribers in this place and in Bladen and Columbus counties.
E. J. HALE.

Garden Seeds.

THE Subscriber has received for sale, a large assortment of Fresh GARDEN SEEDS, of the growth of 1837.
E. J. HALE.
December 19, 1f.

100 pieces heavy Cotton Bagging,
For sale by
JOHN McARN.

From "the Clockmaker, or the Sayings and Doings of Sam Slick."

SISTER SALL'S COURTSHIP.

There goes one of them are everlasting rotten poles in that bridge; they are no better than a trap for a critter's leg, said the Clockmaker. They remind me of a trap Jim Munroe put his foot in one night, that near about made one leg half a yard longer than tother. I believe I told you of him, what a desperate idle feller he was—he came from Onion county in Connecticut. Well, he was courtin sister Sall—she was a real handsum looking gall; you scarce ever seed a more out and out complete critter than she was—a fine figure head, and a beautiful model of a craft as any in the State, a real clipper, and as full of fun and frolic as a kitten. Well, he fairly turned Sall's head; the more we wanted her to give him up, the more she wouldn't, and we got plaguy oneasy about it, for his character was none of the best. He was a universal favorite with the galls, and tho' he didn't behave very pretty neither, forgetting to marry where he promised, and where he hadn't ought to forgot, too; yet so it was, he had such an uncommon winnin way with him, he could talk them over in no time—Sall was fairly bewitched.

At last father said to him one evening when he came a courtin, Jim, says he, you'll never come to no good, if you act like old scratch as you do; you aint fit to come into no decent man's house, at all, and your absence would be ten times more agreeable than your company, I tell you. I won't consent to Sall's going to them are huskin parties and quiltin frolics along with you no more, on no account, for you know how —— Now don't says he, now don't Uncle Sam; say no more about that; if you know'd all you wouldn't say it was my fault; and besides, I have turned right about, I am on tother tack now, and the long leg, too; I am steady as a pump bolt now. I intend to settle myself and take a farm. Yes, yes, says father, but it won't do. I knew your father, he was our sergeant, a proper clever and brave man, he was too; he was one of the heroes of our glorious revolution. I had a great respect for him, and I am sorry, for his sake, you will act as you do; but I tell you once for all, you must give up all hopes of Sall, now and for everlastin. When Sall heard this, she began to nit away like mad in a desperate hurry—she looked foolish enough, that's a fact. First she tried to bite her breath and look as if there was nothing particular in the wind, then she blushed all over like scarlet fever, but she recovered that pretty soon, and then her colour went and came, and came and went, till at last she grew as white as chalk, and down she fell slap off her seat on the floor, in a faintin fit. I see, says father, I see it now, you eternal villain, and he made a pull at the old fashioned sword, that always hung over the fire place, (we used to call it old Bunker, for his stories always begun 'when I was at Bunker's hill,') and drawing it out he made a clip at him as wicked as if he was stabbing a rat with a hay fork; but Jim, he outs of the door like a shot and draws it too arter him, and father sends old Bunker right through the panel. I'll chop you up as fine as mince meat, you villain, says he, if ever I catch you inside my door again; mind what I tell you, *"you'll swing for it yet."* Well, he made himself considerable scarce arter that, he never set foot inside the door agin, and I thought he had gi'n up all hopes of Sall, and she of him; when one night, a most particular uncommon dark night, as I was a comin home from neighbor Dearborne's I heard some one a talkin under Sall's window. Well, I stops and listens, and who should be near the ash saplin but Jim Munroe, a tryin to persuade Sall to run off with him to Rhode Island to be married. It was all settled, he should come with a horse and shay to the gate, and then help her out of the window, jist at nine o'clock, about the time she commonly went to bed. Then he axes her to reach down her hand for him to kiss, (for he was proper clever at soft sawder) and she stretches it down and he kisses it; and he says, I believe I must have the whole of you out arter all, and gives her a jirk that kinder startled her; it came so sudden like it made her scream, so off he sot hot foot, and over the gate in no time.

Well, I cyphered over this all night a calculatin how I could reciprocate the trick with him, and at last I hit on a scheme. I recollected father's words at partin, *"mind what I tell you, you'll swing for it yet,"* and thinks I, friend Jim, I'll make that prophecy come true, yet, I guess. So the next night, jist at dark, I gives January Snow, the old nigger, a nudge with my elbow, and as soon as he looks up, I winks and walks out and he arter me—says I January, can you keep your tongue within your teeth, you old nigger, you? Why massa why you axe that are question? my goodness, you think old Snow he don't know that are yet; my tongue he got plenty room now, debil a tooth left, he can stretch out over so far; like a little leg in a big bed, he lay quiet enough, massa, nober fear. Well, then, says I, bend down that are ash saplin softly, you old Snowball, and make no noise. The saplin was no sooner bent than scured to the ground by a notched peg and a noose, and a slip knot was suspended from the tree, just over the track that led from the pathway to the house. Why my dogs, massa, that's a—— Hold your nise, you old nigger, says I, or I'll stand your tongue a searching arter your teeth; keep quiet and follow me in presently.

Well, jist as it struck nine o'clock, says I, Sally, hold this here hank of twine for a minute, till I wind a trifle on it off; that's a dear critter. She sot down her candle, and I put the twine on her hands, and then I begins to wind and wind away ever so slow, and drops the ball every now and then, so as to keep her down stairs. Sam, says she, I do believe you won't wind that are twine off all night, do give it to January, I wont stay no longer, I'm een most dead asleep. The old feller's arm is so plaguy onsteady, said I, it wont do; but hark, what's that, I'm sure I heerd something in the ash saplin, didn't you Sall? I heerd the geese there, that's all, says she, they always come under the window at night; but she looked scared enough, and says she, I vow I'm tired a holding out of my arms this way, and I wont do it any longer; and down she throwed the hank on the floor. Well, says I, stop one minute, dear, till I send old January out to see if any body is there; perhaps some o' neighbor Dearborn's cattle have broke into the sarce garden. January went out, tho' Sall said it was no use, for she knew the noise of the geese, they always kept close to the house at night for fear of the varmin. Presently in runs old Snow with his hair standing upon eend, and the whites of his eyes lookin as big as the rims of a soup plate; oh! massa, massa, said he, oh massa, oh Miss Sally, oh!! What on arth is the matter with you, said Sally, how you frighten me, I vow I believe you're mad—oh goodness said he, oh! massa Jim Monroe he hang himself on the ash saplin under Miss Sally's window—oh, my dogs!!! That shot was a settler, it struck poor Sall right atwixt wind and water; she gave a lurch ahead, then healed over and sunk right down in another faintin fit: and Juno, Snow's wife carried her off and laid her down on the bed—poor thing she felt ugly enough, I do suppose.

Well, father, I thought he'd a fainted too, he was so struck up all of a heap, he was completely bung fungered; dear, dear, said he, I tho't it wouldn't come to pass so soon, but I knew it would come; I foretold it, says he, the last time I seed him; Jim, says I, mind what I say, *you'll swing for it yet.* Give me the sword I wore when I was at Bunker's Hill, may be there is life yet, I'll cut him down. The lantern was soon made ready, and out we went to the ash saplin. Cut me down Sam, that's a good fellow, said Jim, all the blood in my body has swashed into my head, and's a runnin out o' my nose, I'm een a most smothered—be quick, for heaven's sake. The Lord be praised, said father, the poor sinner is not quite dead yet. Why, as I'm alive—well if that don't beat all natur, why he has hanged himself by one leg, and's a swingin like a rabbit upside down, that's a fact. Why, if he aint snared, Sam; he is properly wired I declare—I vow this is some o' your doings, Sam—well it was a clever scheme too, but a little grain too dangerous, I guess. Don't stand starin and jawin there all night, said Jim, cut me down, I tell you—or cut my throat, and be c——d to you, for I am choakin with blood. Roll over that are hogshead, old Snow, said I, till I get atop on it and cut him down; so I soon released him, but he couldn't walk a bit. His ancle was swelled and sprained like vengeance, and he swore one leg was near about six inches longer than the other. Jim Munroe says father, little did I think I should ever see you inside my door agin, but I bid you enter now, we owe you that kindness, any how.

Well, to make a long story short, Jim was so chap fallen, and so down in the mouth, he begged for heaven's sake it might be kept a secret; he said he would run the State, if ever it got wind, he was sure he couldn't *stand* it.—It will be one while, I guess, said father, afore you are able to run or stand either; but if you will give me your hand, Jim, and promise to give over your evil ways, I will not only keep it secret, but you shall be a welcome guest at old Sam Slick's once more, for the sake of your father—he was a brave man, one of the heroes of Bunker's hill, he was our sergeant, and——. He promises, says I, father, (for the old man had struck his right foot out, the way he always stood when he told about the old war; and as Jim couldn't stir a peg, it was a grand chance, and he was going to give him the whole revolution from General Gage up to Independence,) he promises, says I, father. Well it was all settled, and things soon grew as calm as a pan of milk two days old; and afore a year was over, Jim was as steady a goin man as Minister Joshua Hopewell, and was married to our Sall. Nothin was ever said about the snare till arter the weddin. When the minister had finished axin a blessin, father goes up to Jim and says he, Jim Munroe, my boy, givin him a rousin slap on the shoulder, that sot him a coughin for the matter of five minutes, (for he was a mortal powerful man, was father,) Jim Munroe, my boy, says he, you've got the snare round your neck, I guess now, instead of your leg.

We had a most special time of it, you may depend, all except the minister; father got him into a corner, and gave him chapter and verse of the whole war. Every now and then as I came near them, I heard Bunker's Hill, Brandywine, Clinton, Gates, and so on. It was broad day when we parted, and the last that went was poor minister. Father followed him clean down to the gate, and says he, Minister, we had'nt time this hitch, or I'd a told you about the *evakyation* of New York, but I'll tell you that the next time we meet.

FROM THE GEORGIA JOURNAL.

FROM FLORIDA.

CAPT. CLODPOLE'S HEAD QUARTERS,
Camp Defiance, near Jupiter Inlet,
February 5, 1838.

DEAR SIR—I dont know as you have heard of the row our Colonel kicked up when he found out I had raised a company to fight the Seminoles, without his orders. So in giving you an account of our exploits, in course, I begin at the beginning. Our old Colonel resigned, and he and I had talked the whole matter over, whether or no I mought'nt be able to have a crack or two with the Cherokees; but I never let on to him what I was about, and I was all the time a raising my company for that very express purpose. I found out I could do better in Flurriday, so I concluded to make a break thatta way. Well, just as I got things a little easy by telling the boys what a powerful chance of niggers they might pick up there, when they had whipped the Indians, to say nothing of the sugar plantations and cotton land they might get by fencing it, what does our Colonel do, but resigns the command of the ridgiment.—Howsaever, I had the boys fixed to go, and when the new Colonel tuck the command, and come on parade, at the general muster, and I was a mustering my company, he jest tells me flat-footed, that me and my company mought go back home, when he dismist the balance of the ridgiment.—And says I to myself, I be damned if I do. So I put the boys in platoon order, and sent them on to Flurriday, and after I had tried to borrow some money to pay our expenses, and found out nobody would'nt subscribe, I went on and overtook them myself.

Nothing worth your notice happened, till we arrived on the borders of Flurriday, when I sat down, and rote a letter to General Jessup, telling him the particulars, and stating that I had a company of 92 real brimstone nine saltpetre fellows, that could whip their weight in Catamounts and Snapping Turtles, and top to toe could take thunder alive. And if he would only jest take us into service only to spite our Colonel, and show us where Oseola and his Indians and negroes, had hid theirselves, the way we would whip them out, would be a caution and a sin to Moses. Well, he tuck us into service, and told us to go ahead.—And did'nt we go? We started to hunt a trail, and after a while we come upon a mighty big one; at the least calculation, there must have been fifteen hundred Indians had travelled on that route. So we struck our tents that we had built of underbrush, &c. and pursued on after them. I sent the 2d Sergeant on ahead to scout like, and let us know when we come in sight of the enemy. We travelled a long while and could'nt see no signs except the trail. Bime by we heard some sticks snapping in the bushes, and I ordered a halt, but the Sergeant did'nt hear me and he went on with the advance guard. I immediately formed the company, ordered every man to prime and load and fire as soon as he seed the Indians; and mind not to be in too big a hurry. We thought sure enough the Indians were coming and reckoned they would be used up directly, but it was only 2 beef cattle that had strayed away from one range and was squandering about in the thicket. So I ordered Corporal Smith and five men to go and get close up to them, and take a rest, and be sure and kill one at least. I am very glad to inform you that Corporal Smith discharged his duty in a very gallant manner. He crawled up near to them and after several shots, wounded one of them so badly that his men run it down and killed it. The other one got away and was the fattest one too, but one of the men says he reckons he was fixed for slow travelling for he had one ball in his leg and it mought be another in the fore shoulder. I then ordered the company into single file and pursued our march.

A few days after the above and foregoing adventure I was very glad to hear from our Sargent by one of the men he sent back, that the Indians was in sight. I ordered the company to double quick step and presently we come up to where they were. They were in a hammock and I could see plainly we was to have a tight tussel of it. So we crept up almost to the edge of the hammock and got so near we could see the Indians very plain. There was two squaws, one pickaninny, and an Indian warrior as nigh as I was able to judge that mought be about nine years old, or thereaway. I immediately halted my men and made a speech to them. I told them the honor of the State was at stake, and if they did'nt behave manfully, that I would whip the whole crowd as soon as we got home a regular fist fight: That in all probability we mought make our everlasting fortunes and that every man who survived the battle mought expect to go to the Legislature and maybe to Congress. And finally I told them not to holler when I was done my speech as it might scear the Indians away and we should lose the chance of ending the war this hitch. I told them a good many things more which I disremember now, but that is the sum and substance of it.

I seed the men looked rather wolfish, so I thought I would give them the signal. I ordered them to flank to the right and left, and get where they could get a good sight, and not to fire till I give a whistle. They performed my orders up to the notch; and I rally thought at the first fire we had killed the whole gang. But I was mistaken. The little Indian warrior ris right up, he had a piece of red flannel on his head and a ragged blanket wrapped around his middle, and he made motions as if he was coming to have a talk with us. So I tuck the orderly Sargent, Corporal Smith, and ten men and went forward to meet him: I ordered the balance of the company to cock their musquets and be ready to fire if any thing uncommon happened. The Indian came on and motioned, and finally come to a stand still, we went forward and met him. I had heerd about the Indians smoking a pipe when they had a talk, but I did'nt have no pipe, nor he nither. So I tuck a chaw of tobacco out of my mouth, and offered it to him, to chaw a while upon, but he motioned as if he did'nt want it. I soon found he could'nt talk English, and I had'nt nary man in my company, that spoke any thing but real genuine plantation talk, and so we was at what Squire Jones used to call, a nonplush.

After a while the Indian turned round and went back, and my company liked to have fired at the whole of us: but they did'nt; and he came back with the two Squaws and one of them I discovered could speak a little English. So we had a talk. The little Indian warrior was named Pow-o-ke lo Fix-i-co, and one of the squaws was his Aunt, and the other was his great Grandmother; but I disremember their names. My orderly Sargent tuck down the speeches on both sides, but I can give you a good idea of them. Corporal Smith spoke for one side. Pow-o-ke-lo Fix-i-co said "Long knife" (I dont see why he called the Corporal long knife as he had only a Bowie, and that not very long) "Long knife" says he "swamp no good road for white man, hammock bad, me boy, me no want to fight, Sam Jones fight, Alligator fight, Lieutenant Powell fight, him whip, Indian take prisoner, one newspaper, newspaper talk, say you runaway, your chief say stay, long knife, go home, ugh."

Corporal Smith said the newspaper lied. He come down here to end the war. The Indians must move tother side of the Mississippi. There was no room for them here. He had journeyed down here to look out a place to settle, and he understood the negroes was here already, and only wanted catching to make a right pretty settlement. The Indians must scrape together their plunder and be a travelling.

Pow-o-ke-lo Fix-i-co said his plunder was all took away, but he would go and see what was to be got, and when he come back, he would let us know. He said he would send to Wild Cat, and Alligator, and tell them what we said. Well, he went away, and that was the last we seed of him and the squaws. We staid there on the ground till the next day, and then we charged the hammock. But it was no use, we hunted it all over, and could'nt find nothing but a guord full of coonty root, a piece of a calico frock, and an old leg of a boot, which Corporal Smith reckoned the Indians must have left behind them, as they likely travelled off in a h—ll of a burry. Yours,
CAPT. TIMOTHY CLODPOLE.
Of the Invisibles.

P. S. I shall write you again after our next battle.

Aaron Burr.—We take the subjoined extract from an article in the last number of the N. York *Review*, on the subject of Davis's Biography of Burr. The author of the article is said to be Dr. Hawks, a Clergyman, and the gentleman who attended on Burr in his last moments. After alluding to the signal defeat with which Jefferson overpowered his less adroit competitor, the reviewer proceeds to observe, that:

"Chagrined by a defeat which attested that want of confidence, in an evil moment for the country and for himself, he proposed and accomplished the gratification of his revenge in the murder of one whom he hated none the less because Washington had loved him. Followed by the resentment of an outraged and indignant community, he sought, in his desperation, to retrieve his broken fortunes and gratify his indomitable ambition, by plans and purposes which only enabled his most subtle foe to heap upon him an accumulation of disgrace, and subject him to the risk of an ignominous death. An exile from his country, he wandered in poverty a stranger in other lands; and when at last he returned to his own, it was to encounter the harder calamity of being treated as a stranger among his countrymen. With the recklessss produced by a present which had no comfort, and a future which promised no hope, he surrendered himself without shame to the grovelling propensities which had formed his first step on the road to ruin; until at last, overcome by disease, in the decay of a worn out body and the imbecility of a much abused mind, he lay a shattered wreck of humanity, just entering upon eternity with not enough of man left about him to make a Christian out of. Ruined in fortune and rotten in reputation, thus passed from the busy scene one who might have been a glorious actor in it; and when he was laid in the grave, decency congratulated itself that a nuisance was removed, and good men were glad that God had seen fit to deliver society from the contaminating contact of a festering mass of moral putrefaction.

We cut the following account from the Newark Sentinel, in relation to one once well known in our community, who left the State about the commencement of the abolition efforts upon the South, on account of charges, true or false, against him, implicating him with the incendiaries at the North.

Died, near Galveston, Texas, Elijah H. Burritt, Esq, Mr. Wm. Burritt, Mr. Alfred Andrews, Mr. Jabez Cornwall, and Mrs Mary Ann Belden.—These persons belonged to a company of about twenty individuals, who emigrated to Texas from New Britain, in this State, last fall. Mr. Nathan A. Andrews, for some time a resident of this city, belonging to the same company, died in Texas a short time previous to the arrival of his associates. Mr. Alfred Stanley, also from New Britain, started on his return home, but died on his passage. Letters from surviving members of the company represent them as in a sickly, destitute, and suffering condition.—*New Haven Herald.*

Mr E H. Burritt, who was the father of the above mentioned and luckless enterprise, was a man of science, and had earned some distinction. He was long a teacher—then an author—once a member of the Board of Public Works in Georgia, and afterwards chief engineer. His "Geography of the Heavens," is a valuable and popular work. He has shared the usual fate of Texas adventurers.

Anecdote of Dr. Dodd.—As the unfortunate Dr. Dodd stepped into the mourning coach which carried him to the place of execution, a female deist accosted him in these words:—"Doctor, where is now, the Lord thy God?"—"Woman," replied the Doctor, "go home, open your Bible at the seventh chapter of the prophet Micah, eighth, ninth, and tenth verses, and you will find." She did as directed, and read the following words:—"Rejoice not against me, O mine enemy, when I fall I shall arise; when I sit in darkness, the Lord shall be a light unto me. I will bear the indignation of the Lord, because I have sinned against him, until he plead my cause, and execute judgment for me: he will bring me forth to the light, and I shall behold his righteousness. Then she that is mine enemy shall see it, and shame shall cover her which said unto me, Where is the Lord thy God? Mine eyes shall behold her: now shall she be trodden down as the mire of the streets." She closed the book, and went and hanged herself! An awful lesson this to those who scoff at the word of God, and insult over the unfortunate, but repenting sinner.

A Shot at the Monster.—An individual, supposed to be insane, deliberately walked up to the door of the Bank of the United States, on Saturday night, applied a pistol to the key-hole, fired and exclaimed with great exultation to the passers by—"There! you will have no more of the monster!" or words to a similar effect. Some of the police officers soon got wind of the affair, and in the course of a few moments, this modern Don Quixotte was properly disposed of.
Phil. Inquirer.

The last news from Amos Lane, since his journey to Washington to claim his seat at the extra session, and his subsequent failure in securing the mission to Bogota,—is, that he has been appointed postmaster at Indianapolis. He run through the whole range of offices, and it is said that, if he had failed in getting to be a postmaster, he intended to apply for the "old clothes" after the manner of another distinguished office seeker.

We have received the first number of a new paper published in New York, entitled the Morning Chronicle. It is issued every morning, and is sold at two cents a copy. In politics it is decidedly Conservative, of which party, in New York, it may be considered the organ.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Chronicle

Washington, March 10, 1838.

"When Greek meets Greek then comes the tug of war."

CALHOUN—CLAY—PRESTON.

Rarely has the Senate chamber of the U. States presented a scene of greater and more exciting interest than on this very day. Mr Calhoun gave notice yesterday that he should address the Senate at its next meeting and, as he had thrown down the gauntlet to Mr. Clay, two or three weeks before, and as that gauntlet was on the instant taken up by Mr. Clay, much expectation was excited, every where throughout the District (and even in your city it would seem,) and at an early hour every place, from whence hearing was at all practicable, in and about the chamber, was densely packed with people of all ages, sexes and conditions.

At one o'clock the House was obliged to adjourn, not being able to keep a quorum, even by a call of the roll—members coming in and answering to their names, on the call, and immediately leaving the Hall again, for the point of general attraction

Mr. Calhoun, in commencing, said that he had risen in fulfilment of his promise, on a former day, to settle, in his own good time, his account with Mr. Clay. That Senator's speech, he said, had been as remarkable for its omissions to reply to the stronger parts of his own argument, as it was for its tissue of misstatements and misrepresentations, from beginning to end. And he went into an exposition of some of these alleged misrepresentations in a brief and concise, yet somewhat desultory and unsatisfactory manner. He seemed impatient to come to the personal part of his undertaking

Arriving at that point, he deprecated personality. Senators were not sent to that chamber, he remarked, to wrangle with each other. They came for a far different purpose,—to take care of the common weal, and to represent the interests of the States which sent them. He was always averse to, and never would indulge in personality, if he could avoid it.

[I could not help casting back my thoughts upon that day, when, as this very Senator stood in the very place he now occupied, he poured out such a tremendous personal philippic against Mr Van Buren,—by far the most severe and abusive piece of personality I ever listened to, even in Congress. And that, too, against the then President of that very body to which he was then addressing himself! How men will forget themselves occasionally!]

Mr. Calhoun then came to the consideration of some of Mr. Clay's charges against him And first that of having gone over to the enemy. All that had been said by Mr Clay on that subject, and in regard to his (Mr Calhoun's) having expected and called for aid from his former allies, he called misrepresentation. He would not designate it as personal abuse, because that the high character of the Senator from Kentucky forbade; nor could he believe that it was done to intimidate him; for that Senator and he had served long and intimately together, and he well knew that he [Mr. Calhoun] could not be intimidated. What then was the cause?

Mr Calhoun expressed great abhorrence of egotism. Yet he must necessarily speak of himself with some particularity upon the present occasion, in self defence. He could find but one plausible solution of this difficulty: the cause of such an attack was, he thought, to be attributed to the fact, that the Senator was unable to answer his arguments, and so had striven to create a prejudice against his motives and his character, by way of lessening the effect of those arguments. And it would be the object of the remarks he was about to make, to show that the charges against himself were as groundless, as the arguments of the Senator were feeble and inconclusive.

If he should succeed, in the attempt to show that, four years before, his written, recorded, and uttered opinions upon the matter in hand were identically the same as those he now entertained, all the charges as to motive, he contended, must, of necessity, fall to the ground. And he asked the Secretary of the Senate to read, in a clear, loud, and distinct voice,—and the Senate to listen attentively to, the extracts from his speeches on the Removal of the Deposites [And Mr. Dickens turned like an index instantly to the passage desired, the whole thing having been arranged beforehand, with much form and circumstantial particularity. Occasionally, Mr Bedford Brown, one of Mr Calhoun's former deriders, but now near neighbor and privy counsellor, played the part of reader to the Senator from South Carolina]

From these extracts he undertook to make out that he had never belonged to the Whig party, —that he had changed no one of his opinions, or principles,—that now, as then, and then, as now, he was opposed to a National Bank,—that as to the "strong box" system, he had not altered a hair, but that it was the question, and the circumstances of the case, that had changed,—that he was now as before, opposed to the league of deposite banks,—and said, that *had his guardian angel whispered him, at that time, (in 1834,) that in four years, things would possibly take a very different turn,—that it behooved him to be consistent, and act then as thereafter he would wish he had done,—he could not have acted with more perfect consistency than he had!* And yet the Senator from Kentucky had accused him of inconsistency.

[Mr. Calhoun, elate with this clear demonstration of his perfect consistency, then lifted up his voice, and told Mr. Clay, that thus he should go on, step by step, and demolish his positions, with blows just as decisive and victorious as this last had proved! Mr. Clay nodded his entire assent]

Mr. Calhoun then adverted to what Mr. Clay had said in relation to the celebrated Edgefield letter, in which Mr. Calhoun had given as a reason for separating from the opposition that the victory must "enure, not to us, [the nullifiers] but to our allies [the Whigs "] Mr. Calhoun presumed that the remarks of the Senator were intended to apply to that letter—and Mr Clay responded in the affirmative.]

Mr. Calhoun went on. That letter was written to his old friends,—his own immediate constituents—and was in reply to an invitation which he could not accept His object in taking the step indicated in that letter was not to obtain power or place. His object was more humble, and more honest because it was more humble It was to save, unharmed and uncompromised, "Our principles." The suspension of specie payments by the banks was an event he had anticipated long before it occurred. Before he came to Washington, at the called session, he was in ignorance of what the administration meant to do When he saw the Message of the President of the United States, and that it recommended the "Divorce," he did not hesitate an instant as to the course he should pursue,—not an instant! The great body of the party with which he had before been acting, in opposition, were marching under the banner of a National Bank Had he, *with his friends*, joined that march, what would have been the sure and necessary result, but a National Bank? That would have been the very first fruits of such a union. And was he to abandon all his principles, —and pursue a course which must inevitably tend to the production of all the evils he had so strenuously opposed? High duties? Illegal appropriations? He,—who had been all his life fighting against all these things, as parts of a system, to join in such an attack upon the party in power, proposing the very end, which had ever been also his own aim? And it was these principles of action that were detailed in the Edgefield letter, (a passage from which, in proof, he would be obliged to *his friend*, Mr. Brown, to read to the Senate for him [And *his friend*, Mr Brown, very cheerfully and eloquently did so!] This being done, Mr Calhoun triumphantly demanded, [with all the air of one who stands upon the neck of a vanquished foe,] "and *now*, what becomes of the Senator's charges of lack of patriotism, consistency and purity of motive?"

He then went on. The Senator from Kentucky had but briefly alluded to his motives;—he had charitably left them to time for development. And this to *him*,—to *him*—who had stood still, upon his old, long occupied ground,—changing in nothing, but finding circumstances changed, so as to make his own principles applicable to that change —*for him* to be charged with sinister motives!— Sir, said he, such imputations, I know about full; they have already fallen to the floor! I stamp them there! I pick up the imputent dart that has dropped harmless at my feet, and hurl it back at him who threw it! What that Senator had accused him of, unjustly, was applicable to himself He *had* "gone over,"—and had *not* "left it to time to develop his motives!"—

[Here Mr. Clay asked Mr. Prentiss for a pinch of snuff]

Mr Calhoun said that the Senator from Kentucky had formerly awarded to him the characteristic of stern fidelity. That characteristic, he hoped, had not been yet forfeited, if it were ever possessed That it had been so forfeited, in this, or in any other case, and if so, how,—it was upon that Senator to show: and to do that, he ventured to assert, would prove an Herculean task. If he ever had exhibited that characteristic, he had adhered to it, and strengthened his title to it, in this very instance. He could not select another, in the whole course of his career, which could more fully sustain his character for stern fidelity. He professed to have foreseen all that had occurred, in consequence of the step he had taken,—he saw the whole, in its length and breadth,—that he should have arrayed against him, a strong, *perhaps the strongest* [he said] party in the country; that in favor of banking institutions, as public depositories,—that he should be exposed to the very imputations which had, indeed, been heaped upon him,—and what grieved him yet more, that he should estrange himself from many of that party with which he had so long been allied,—men, with whom, side by side, he had been contending, as with brethren, for want of time to explain his motives, so sudden was the advent of the crisis, and so little time was afforded for deliberate decision But it was the path of duty which opened itself before him, and he boldly trod in it, fearless and regardless of the consequences!

Having made up his mind to take this step, he had been asked (he said) by a friend, if he had not reflected, that perhaps his own State would not go with him upon this question? He had admitted that this was possible. But he would ask pardon of the people of that gallant State, for thus underrating, even for a moment, their intelligence and patriotism! But even had their decision been otherwise, he could not as their representative, have violated his own conscience and principles.

If (continued Mr. Calhoun,) by the "fidelity" for which the Senator from Kentucky has complimented me, he means fidelity to the party of which he himself is so distinguished a member, my reply is, I never belonged to that party I owe it no allegiance. True, we have been acting together in a common cause,—and he had formed associates and acquaintances, in whom he had found much to admire and to esteem, and whom he should be the last to abandon. He then alluded to the fact that, although acting with the opposition, he nor his State had ever gone for their candidates,—and instanced the cases of Judge White, and Mr. Clay himself. They had acted together only for particular ends—He owed the party no allegiance,—nor owed he allegiance to any thing, but his God and his country! He belonged to the old Republican party, the maxims and policy of which were well and widely known. He would support all who supported those,—and all who opposed them he would oppose!

Mr. Calhoun then went on to indicate the question at issue, and to promise that in this there was no danger,—that it would triumph, and would be found to work well. The danger was on the other side, he contended: and the friends of this measure had every thing to hope, and nothing to fear, as the result of their efforts.

He then came to what he alleged Mr. Clay had said against his intellectual faculties, upon which to use his precise words, that Senator had made a general attack, and had represented him as possessed of a judgment neither sound nor practical — There was nothing, he contended of which those possessed of high intellect should be more careful, than of indulging in reflections upon those less bountifully gifted. Intellect and judgment were gifts from Providence, and it was not for man to judge his fellow-man harshly for the lack of either. Yet they, who did this provoked a reply in kind, and critics should not complain, if they, in their turn, shall be criticised.

Mr. Calhoun said that he could not retort upon the Senator from Kentucky the epithet "metaphysical," which that Senator had preferred, as a reflection on himself. He could not award to him the possession of those higher qualities of mind, the power of generalization, and, as it were, of chemical analysis, which they who do not possess them, who envy those who do, are wont to denominate "metaphysical." It was the absence of these very qualities (he continued) which had, in a remarkable manner, characterised the whole public course of the Senator from Kentucky. That Senator had ever seemed to prefer the specious to the solid— the plausible to the true. And thus it happened that he was always mounted upon some favorite measure, which he would ride till dismounted by the popular voice: it was the fault of the Senator's mind,— his characteristic failing. Thus, in the case of the National Bank. He was able to see, as the consequence of that measure, the advantages of a settled, and well regulated currency, but overlooked the fact, that such an institution and the government must inevitably run together, and tend to each other's consolidation.

As to the defects of his mind, it was not for himself, but for others, (said Mr. Calhoun,) to dwell upon them. The divine author of all things had endowed him with such intellectual gifts as he had seen fit,—and such as they were,—he was well content with them. He would be judged by his TWENTY SEVEN YEARS OF PUBLIC SERVICE,—during which he had participated in the discussion of almost all the prominent questions of public policy that had arisen,—and upon them had expressed his opinions freely, and had acted on those opinions. [And here he went into a sketchy history of the most prominent incidents in his political career; his advocacy of the Navy, in the time of Mr. Madison, his opposition to the restrictive measures of a subsequent period, and afterwards to the celebrated bank of Mr Dallas,—his conduct in the War Department, which was better managed, he contended, by him, than it had been before, or has been since,—his Vice Presidency and Presidency of the Senate, and then, his State Rights, or Nullification career.] His conduct in all these positions what ever was now said of it, he would fearlessly leave to be judged of by posterity—fearless of the verdict that after times would render.

He trusted that he had now fully cancelled the debt due the Senator from Kentucky, and which he had promised, in his own good time, to discharge, defensive throughout; and thus, if this struggle were destined to go on, he should continue to act. He should be as ready, hereafter, as he had now shown himself to be, to meet and to repel any attack, come it whence it may.

Mr. Clay rose immediately. Indisposition, under which he had labored for some time, would have prevented him from taking his seat to day, (he said,) but that the interesting occasion seemed to demand his attendance, at almost any sacrifice. But even as it was, (he continued,) he did not ask for two or three weeks delay, to prepare himself to reply to any speech which the Senator from South Carolina, who had just resumed his seat, might see fit to make, for his own particular benefit.—He came to this contest, self cased and self protected, and fearless of the result.

[Mr. Clay was alluding to some of the opening remarks of Mr. Calhoun as to the *omissions* in his speech. Presuming that that Senator referred to the printed report of that speech, he was about to show that there were no such omissions, when

Mr. Calhoun rose and said, that his allusion was to the omissions of the Senator from Kentucky, in the speech itself, as delivered,—omissions to answer parts of his *own* arguments.

Mr. Clay remarked that he had given way for once, for an explanation. He should not do it again. He had refrained from interrupting the Senator from South Carolina, throughout his remarks. That Senator would have an opportunity of replying hereafter, if he chose.

Such as that report was, (continued Mr. Clay) it was a correct report of his remarks. He would never deny any thing that it contained.

The Senator from S. C. (said Mr. Clay) had not been satisfied with charging that I omitted to reply to his arguments, but he also accused me of being [illegible] to undertake [illegible] to answer.

[Mr. C[illegible] questions of which, upon [illegible] disproof [illegible] as before, [illegible] Mr. Calhoun's inconsistencies, he borrowed from that Senator an expression, which he thus happily applied:] "These inconsistencies arise, Mr. President, out of the peculiar construction of the Senator's mind,'—he is too apt to confound expediency with constitutional ity." [And, after showing that the bill itself under consideration embodied the very principle, which, as being comprised in the Deposite Bank system of Mr. Rives, was repudiated by Mr. Calhoun, as unconstitutional.—Mr. Clay remarked:] "Thus *his* thunder is aways right—that of others, always wrong." He then went on to show, from the same speech of 1834, already so often quoted, (and read so loudly and clearly, by Messrs. Dickens and Brown of the Senate,) that at that time, Mr. Calhoun was decidedly opposed to the "strong box" system, which he was now so zealously advocating.

But both the arguments of the Senator, and himself, (he said,) were before the Senate, and the world. It was vain to retrace the arguments already gone over, so much at large. There they were,—before the world. Whatever was in his own, had been deliberately put there, and he was willing to abide by it.

As to the *personal* part of the speech of the Senator from South Carolina, Mr Clay remarked, that no man was more averse than himself to personal controversies; and he would refer, fearlessly, to his long public course, in proof of this. The duty he had felt himself called upon to perform with regard to the Senator from South Carolina, was one of the most painful of his life. He had served with him for many years; had admired his genius, and respected his talents. Even after the extraordinary manœuvre he had made, at the Extra session, he (Mr. Clay) had defended his motives against the severe attacks of others. But when he had seen this letter, (holding it up) he had been compelled, very reluctantly, to think differently of that Senator from what he had endeavored to think. When he read such avowals, such unmerited reproaches heaped upon those, with whom that Senator had been acting so lately, he could not but think of those avowals,—as he would not, in that place, speak. And he had, in view of those reproaches, been compelled, from a deep and solemn sense of duty, to say what he had done A man so distinguished in the public eye as the Senator from South Carolina,—the writer of that letter,—was not to hope that he could be permitted thus to cut in and out, to balancer and *chasser*, among parties and principles, without animadversion.

And what says he, (asked Mr. Clay,) in this celebrated letter, dated Fort Hill, Nov. 3d, 1837?— That though he had been acting with us for years, "in our patriotism and wisdom he had no reason to confide!" And is he to expect that he will be permitted to place himself *in the defensive*, after the promulgation of such opinions as these, of us? No longer ago than when he was addressing the Senate upon this bill, did he not say that it was *unpatriotic* not to support this measure? And yet he would fain be considered as acting only on the *defensive!*

Mr. Clay then alluded to that part of the Edgefield Letter, in which the Tariff Compromise was attributed to "State interposition."—that is, (said Mr. Clay,) to Nullification. And can that Senator (said he,) knowing what he knows, and what I know, too, assert such an opinion as that, here?— He then went on to say, that in the commencement of the session of 1832, he had seen that the American System,—so much derided, he knew not why, except that it was the American System,—was threatened with destruction, by the broad flood of Jacksonism, which was then beginning to sweep over the land;—he saw that the only way to save the manufacturing interest of the country, was to procure an allowance to them of some years. He feared no Nullification; by no means! No more than a regiment of grenadiers, six feet high, might fear a mimic army of boys, armed with their wooden guns, and decked with tall plumes and gaudy array. And he could not but remember, in that connection, an anecdote, which, but for this passage in the letter of the Senator, he would not have alluded to. At the time of the Tariff contest, when the Senator from South Carolina was coming daily to the Capitol, with haggard countenance, deeply interested in this exciting controversy, a friend, [Mr. Clayton of Delaware,] alluding to the threatened consequences of an outbreak in South Carolina, had said to him, [Mr. Clay,] that, it would be a pity to let such a clever set of fellows be hanged by Old Jackson!" [Laugh, from all the audience but two or three Senators]

Nullification! continued Mr. Clay,—and this, it was probably to be presumed, was yet another instance of the great discrimination and metaphisical power of analysis, so highly boasted by the Senator from South Carolina. No! the proposition which he (Mr. Clay,) had offered, for compromise, was not made, for fear of Nullification: but from regard to the interest of Manufactures And that principle of protection, (which in the 'Edgefield letter' is repudiated) Mr Clay showed, pervaded the whole of that very bill, from beginning to end, which the author of that letter, had, in 1832, supported.

How, then, could the Senator, in that letter, have attributed the effecting of the compromise to "State interposition"?

[Mr. Clay went on to show that, like other prophets, Mr. Calhoun was wonderfully accurate in describing what *had* happened—and to prove the general fallacy of the deductions, contained in the letter alluded to]

Mr. Clay then proceeded But the Senator from South Carolina says that he has left no party, and joined no party! No! None! He votes, and counsels, and associates, and allies himself, with the opposite side from that on which he has been heretofore acting,—and then takes our credulity by asserting that all the world has changed, while he stood firm. And what are some of the reasons for this charge contained in this Edgefield letter? One is that the party he had left, were in favor of a National Bank And so has the Senator himself been, 24 out of the 27 years, which he tells us he has been in public life! And a high tariff too! Now on which side is there, he would ask the Senator, the most danger of a high tariff? On the side of his old allies, or on that of his new ones? That Senator had always contended for a strict adherence to the Compromise Act. How often had he been heard to say, upon that floor, that his side in that compromise was the weaker side, and that their safety was in the strict and faithful observance of that act? It had so happened that, at the last session, there had been a test vote upon this very question when all the opposition, (excepting Judge White, who was in favor of the principle, but could not go for the resolution, for special and peculiar reasons,) were found to be unanimously *in favor of the Compromise*, while the friends of the administration, (the Senator's new allies,) were *opposed to that principle*. [And he read the vote alluded to, with the yeas and nays. And showed by other *data*, that Mr. Van Buren was also in favor of relinquishing that principle] And so the Senator from South Carolina, friendly to the Compromise, leave the party which sustains it, and goes over to a party which, he knows, would no more hesitate, to-morrow, to lay a high tariff, if it could aid to keep them in power, than they have ever hitherto done, in regard to any measure, calculated to produce that result.

Mr. Clay then alluded to that part of the "Edgefield letter," in which the writer had said that the "victory was to enure to the benefit of the Senator's allies and cause,"—that is, to the whigs, if he and *his* party should still adhere to those "allies." And this is the Senator, [said Mr. Clay,] who speaks with such complaisance and satisfaction of the uniform *disinterestedness* of his public course! The objection is that he was appreheusive his party would be *absorbed* by *ours!* And so he goes over to what he had hitherto denounced "the spoil party," either to search, or to be *absorbed* by, that party! Though would seem, that, let the Senator turn which way he might, that *absorption* was his inevitable fate!

And now, [continued Mr. Clay,] does the Senator from South Carolina expect to make such [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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...Mr. Jones, verbally ...
...whom I could ...
...a tried weapon in ...
...bia for one. He ...
...e could not be ...
...id that there must ...
...sked if I could not ...
...? I replied that I ...
...ffle, and told him ...
...he would inform ...
...got. I fixed upon th...
...t day, as the latest ...
...n Mr. Jones whether ...
...dy. I informed Mr ...
...and retired to ...
...at night, Mr Mene...
...me out of sight, ...
...Graves's friends ...
...e, but, he said, ...
...der. The owner of ...
...had not been ...
...months, and it was ...
...Mr Menefee to ...
...possible, and that ...
...ning before Mr. G...
...it
...rning I went to ...
...ves, where, accor...
...Menefee the night ...
...neet Mr Graves ...
I returned to Miss ...
...use, to breakfast, ...
...8 o'clock, A. M., ...
...ing me that he ...
...11 o'clock, A. M ...
...
..., I went to Dr. Reilly ...
...e that Mr Graves ...
...d that I would inform ...
...be ready. I was ...
...ing, and desirous to ...
...f it for that day. ...
...Graves at the ar...
...he cleansed, and I ...
...a mark. He was ...
...and I by no means ...
...very much the coun...
...under such a total ...
...and was still more th...
...were his other friends ...
...on, about 11½ A. M. ...
...nes, a rifle, a pocket ...
...it, lying on my ta...
...10½ A. M., in reply ...
...t Mr Jones had "de...
...e had "an excell...
...was *at the service* ...
...note, which had ...
...o the first, dated half ...
...to me, "for the use ...
...d to," and there we...
...s. These notes and ...
...g. I dared delay ...
...rdice. Mr. Graves ...
...ound, after this, under ...
...could not have used ...
...ough "an excellent ri...
...*ey had, of course, pr...*
...Graves had missed ...
...ld have been justly ...
...e meeting was then ...
...s rifle could be cleane...
...nd as the parties could ...
...ict of Columbia. I ...
...d we agreed upon 3 ...
...int statement
...Hawes's room, whe...
...ned him of the appoi...
...lon. John J. Critten...
...lon R. H. Menefee, ...
...whom I was to con...
...d whilst the rifle was ...
...tted to Mr. Crittenden ...
...n, distinctly—what ...
...*ties missed?* We ...
...could miss often. ...
...ly from Mr. Graves, ...
...ith admissions short of ...
...o him, verbally, is the ...
...then, was to adopt ...
...nation, or admission, ...
...ssible for Mr. Cilley ...
...sty Mr. Graves. ...
...imously decided that ...
...re, I should propose ...
...hat he should assign ...
...Col. Webb's note from ...
...de to Mr. Graves ...
...Mr. Crittenden ...
...what they thought ...
...to receive from Mr. ...
...Webb, Mr Cilley ...
...ations affecting the ...
...
...at he did not decline ...
...nunication from Mr ...
...personal exception ...
...or a man of honor ...
...another form of sa...
...ted as satisfactory. ...
...to receive the com...
...the hands of Mr. ...
...t the duel. Mr. Cil...
...olonel Webb for wor...
...or of the House of ...
...
...dmissions approachi...
...e to be considered ...
...tten propositions ...
...round. The reasons ...
...e satisfied with any ...
...ause he alleged THAT ...
...H THESE ADMISSIONS ...
...
...ed on the field," &c. ...
...atement published by ...

...nd myself. But, as that statement is only ...occurred within our joint knowledge, be...correspondence given upon information ...s, I have a few particulars within my own ...ge to add.

...distance appointed was eighty yards. It is ...belief that the distance stepped off, by ...se and myself, which we did "pari passu," ...ver one hundred yards than eighty. The ...was measured before the choice of posi...and I believe that we both stepped with a ...preventing the parties from hitting each ...The choice of position fell to me by lot. ...ring of the word fell to Mr. Jones. ...ng of the word "fire" was my duty ...my eye upon Mr. Cilley; it was my duty ...he obeyed the rules. At the first exchange ...I thought he fired, though perfectly fair, ...ly, and his ball did not reach Mr. Graves, ...he did not raise his rifle sufficiently high. ...ves fired after Mr. Cilley. ...e rifle was put into Mr. Cilley's hand the ...time, I saw, though I could not hear, Mr. ...ving him directions, as I thought, to be ...liberate. I had heard that he was a fine ...an, and I was extremely uneasy for the re... The word was given: Mr. Graves's rifle went ...ly, and, as he told me afterwards, accident. ...d into the ground. Mr. Cilley drew up ...deliberately, aimed, and I feared, a deadly ...d fired. I thought he had hit Mr. Graves, ...to him, and inquired why he shot so quick? ...that he must have another shot; that Mr. ...had told him not to put his finger upon ...rd, but the trigger was too easy, and that ...ld next time shoot his own way. His rifle ...e off accidentally, owing to his taking his ...f the guard, and he insisted upon another ...

...very apparent to me that Mr. Cilley had ...the life of Mr. Graves. If, when Mr. ...rifle went off, without harm to him, he ...charged in the air, or reserved his fire, the ...ould have been at an end, he would not ...e jeoparded Mr. Graves's life, and would ...ed his own. Mr. Graves was not, how...ached by his ball, and I again withdrew the ..., as before, for explanation. ...between the second and third exchange ...and after the rifles were ordered to be ...aded for the third fire, the challenge having ...owed, that I proposed to Mr. Jones that ...y should say that, "in declining to receive ...dy's note, he meant no disrespect to Mr. ...either *directly* or *indirectly*." In making ...osition I went beyond my instructions; ...understood Mr Jones, Mr. Cilley would ...these words alone, nor without adding ...which did away the effect of the word "*in* ...and which left the parties exactly where ...re when they came upon the ground. ...tement of Mr. Jones and myself contains ...ially all the propositions which I remem... ...e been made on the field for settling the ...e. But here it is proper to remark that ...e friends assembled at my instance, ...said by them upon both sides. A debate ...to ensue, and lest a dispute or difference ...se among ourselves, it was suggested that ...s should consult apart with the respective ...and that the seconds should be the organs ...ming propositions for settling the differ... ...e hearing of all. This seemed to be ac... ...by all parties. *I noted nothing, there... ...uthorized, except what proceeded from Mr. ...self*, and consequently do not, and cannot, ...e report what was said by others. I do ...ember to have heard Mr Cilley speak after ...on to the ground. He and Mr. Graves ...ed to their positions, after being instruct... ...the word, and they kept their positions, ...rds apart, until the fight ended. The ...es of seconds and friends were held ex... ...i distant from them, of course 40 yards off. ...e no proposition on the ground, and re... ...nn, without consulting Mr. Crittenden and ...self; and* I believe that every act of mine ...d throughout the whole affair, met with ...probation, and that of Mr. Graves. ...at the instance of Mr. Graves himself, ...marked to Mr. Jones, immediately previ... ...e last exchange of shots: "If this matter ...minated this shot, and is not settled, I ...se to shorten the distance." Mr. Graves ...nfidence in his own shooting at so long ..., and directed me positively, if they miss... ...dly, to prevent a prolongation of the af... ...posing closer quarters ...ason why Mr. Graves insisted upon Mr. ...aying either "that he declined to receive ...of Col. Webb, because he was not ac... ...for words spoken in debate," or "that in ...to receive the note, he did not do so upon ...d of personal objection to Col. Webb as ...an," was, because Mr. Cilley had made ...e declarations, as Mr. Graves alleged to ...s, to him verbally. He would not be ...with the declarations announced on the ...and his friends could not advise him to ...m as satisfactory, for the reason that ...*itted nothing which Mr. Cilley did not ad... ...written correspondence, and nothing which ...mit in his conversation with Mr. Graves* ...es could not be satisfied on the field. ...s adversary was before him with a rifle ...nd, with what he was not satisfied with ...hilst looking at a pen merely in his own ...

...now stated the facts, and the world can ...s own deduction of the causes which ...he death of the honorable Mr. Cilley. ...a proper judge of those causes, and am ...to say what they were, I will sum them ...der.

...Mr. Cilley, as Mr. Graves affirmed, and ...ves, *denied, in writing, a satisfactory an... ...which he had made to Mr. Graves verbally. ...d. He made this written denial in answer to ...of Mr. Graves, which he had himself re... ...to be addressed to him with a view to form ...for a written admission of the very facts ...denied*

...He impeached the honor of one whom, ...tleman, Mr. Graves undertook, by the ...of bearing his note, to vouch. ...ese causes, Mr. Graves challenged him ...combat; and, ...h. When Mr. Graves called on him for ...faction which is recognised among gen... ...*he prescribed barbarous and savage terms; ...al weapon, the most deadly, at the distance ...in the hands of a good shot.* ...He *precipitated the time of meeting, when ...d of Mr. Graves was avowing a want of ...on and a desire for delay.* ...A weapon, *not one of a pair, was tender... ...he use of Mr. Graves, in a manner that ...idered taunting.* ...th. In the second exchange of shots, Mr ...ed deliberately at Mr. Graves's life, after ...of Mr Graves had gone off accidentally, ...out effect. ...h. Mr. Graves called Mr. Cilley out upon ...of sufficient importance, as he thought, ...a challenge; he did not get the satisfac... ...emanded, and *he was not the man to leave ...without gaining the point, after any num... ...effectual fires.* ...t reason of *all these causes* the combat ...rtal. Mr. Cilley was killed; death might ...the fate of Mr. Graves. Certain it is ...Graves did not hold Mr. Cilley accountable ...exercise of any privilege of a member of the ...Representatives. There was no point of the ...ey when the plea of Mr. Cilley's privilege ...would not have been held sacred and ...by Mr. Graves and his friends. Mr. ...held him accountable in defence only of ...eracity, and of the honor of one for whom ...undertaken to vouch as a gentleman.* ...are the more prominent causes known to ...h made this duel bloody, which made ...res insist upon a second and a third ex... ...of shots, and which brought Mr. Cilley to ...ely end.

...espectfully, HENRY A. WISE.

New York American says—"It is ...the despatches brought by Lord ...Mr. Fox are important, and may ...bring about his recall, as the only ...ive, in the event of a non-compliance ...rtain requests of the British Govern... ...We may expect a message from Mr. ...ren on the subject."

THE SUPREME COURT DECISION.

The Supreme Court of the U. S. has decided the ... the Postmaster Generals in support of the Plaintiffs. The opinion of the Court, delivered by Judge Thompson, and concurred in by Judges Story, Baldwin, McLean, Wayne, and McKinlay, repudiates all those high-toned doctrines of Executive power to forbid the execution of the law, advanced by President Jackson, and more recently in this case by Amos Kendall. It speaks of such doctrines as "alarming." Chief Justice Taney, for himself and Judges Barbour and Catron, concurred in this decision, except that he did not consider the Circuit Court for the District as possessing larger powers in this particular than the other Circuit Courts.

The following article from the National Intelligencer exhibits fully the vital importance of this decision:—

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

The tendency of the politics of the party predominant during the last Administration, and by whose suffrage the present Administration came into power, was to convert the Government, in practical operation, into a monarchy, differing in hardly any respect from the monarchies of the old world, except in the monarch's being elective. There are few powers exercised by the King of Great Britain which have not, within the last nine years, been claimed, substantially, as powers inherent in the Executive of the United States, by those who damned and denounced, in the name of *Democracy*, all who dared to doubt either the omnipotence or the infallibility of the President. Under the operation of the new-light doctrine to which we refer, the Presidential office became, in fact, the fountain of all power, as well as of all political honor; and if the President did not exercise exclusive Legislative as well as Executive power, he was enabled, by his exercise of the veto power, to *prevent* any legislation whatever which he had not himself dictated. In so undisguised a manner were these pretensions made for the Executive, that the President of the United States in various instances himself avowed them, in his official communications to Congress, as his motives and rules of action.

So much has the public mind, and the attention of all parties, been occupied for the last twelve months with the evils which immediately beset us of a deranged currency and an obstructed commerce, that these monstrous pretensions of the Jackson school of politicians (of which pretension, however, all the late and present embarrassments are but the first fruits) have in a great degree, as it were, faded from observation. But they have not faded from the record; and it is still useful and instructive occasionally to revive the recollection of them.

Among the favorite points in the political creed to which we refer was the construction put upon that provision of the Constitution which imposes upon the President the duty of "taking care that the laws be faithfully executed;" which provision was interpreted to subject the action of every officer of the Government, in the discharge of duties imposed upon him by law, to the absolute will and control of the President.

It was upon this principle that the removal of Secretary Duane from office was made and justified by President Jackson. He declared it, in his Message to the Senate of the 15th April, 1834, to be settled constitutional law, "that the entire executive power is vested in the President of the United States; that, as incident to that power, the right of appointing and removing those officers who are to aid him in the execution of the laws, with such restrictions only as the Constitution prescribes, is vested in the President; that the Secretary of the Treasury is one of those officers; that the custody of the public property and money is *an executive function*, which, in relation to the money, has always been exercised through the Secretary of the Treasury and his subordinates; that, in the performance of these duties, he is subject to *the supervision and control of the President*, and to all important measures having relation to them consults the Chief Magistrate, and obtains his approval and sanction; that *the law* establishing the bank *did not, as it could not, change the relation between the President and Secretary*—did not release the former from his obligation to see the law faithfully executed, *nor the latter from the President's supervison and control.*" In the preceding part of the same Message, the President had laid it down that "the custody of the public money, under such regulations as may be prescribed by legislative authority, has always been considered *an appropriate function* of the Executive Department in this and all other Governments;" and further, that "Congress cannot take out of the hands of the Executive Department the custody of the public property or money, without an assumption of Executive power, and subversion of the first principles of the Constitution." Considering these passages in connection, the late President took the broad ground, as the reader will perceive, that this "Executive function," being one exercised by the President through the Secretary of the Treasury, *no law* COULD *change the relation* of absolute control of the President over the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the discharge of his official duty in regard to it.

Analogous doctrines are to be found in other documents emanating from the late Administration, which we have not time to particularize, our object being, besides, only to direct the reader's attention, for the present, to this particular doctrine, as *exploded* by the Opinion of the Supreme Court, in the case of the Postmaster-General and Stockton and Stokes, delivered a few days ago.

The presumptuous and hectoring Letter by which the Postmaster-General replied, in June last, to the writ issued by the Circuit Court for this District, citing him before it, is of too recent date not to be freshly remembered by our readers. In that paper, the doctrine embodied in the Message of President Jackson, which we have just quoted, was expanded and enlarged upon; (by the same pen, in all probability, as first traced it; for it is certainly no violent inference that the same pen to which the country was indebted for the "Removal [illegible] Message, was employed to [illegible] this illegal measure after the [illegible]). At all events, the same principles and [illegible] vades the two documents. In this Letter of the Postmaster-General we find the identical doctrine of the Protest Message, elaborated and illustrated through the space of several columns of the Globe, of which the cream may be found in the following extract:

"So far as regards their execution, no distinction is made by the Constitution, between special acts and general acts; between private acts and public acts. It is the duty of the President to take care that all alike "be faithfully executed." The Executive is *an unity*. The framers of the Constitution had studied history too well to impose on their country a divided Executive. The Executive power was vested *in a President*. The Executive officers *are his agents*, for whom he is held responsible by the People, whose agent he is. The acts of the Executive officers *are the acts of the President*. Constitutionally, he is as responsible for them as if they were done by himself, though not morally. So far as regards the execution of the laws, therefore, no distinction can be maintained between acts of the President and those of his subordinate officers. In law they are all acts of the President. When the Judiciary attempt to control those acts, they attempt to control the Executive power, to assume the functions of the President, to make themselves the Executive in the last resort, superior to the Executive created by the Constitution, and elected by the People.

"Suppose the laws require a specific act of the President himself, involving private rights, which he refuses to perform. The courts have as much law for issuing a mandamus against him as against any of his subordinates in a like case. It is a case, as much as that of which the Court has already assumed jurisdiction. The President disobeys their mandamus, and they send an attachment. By whom do they send it? By a Marshal, holding his office at the will of the President, WHO CAN STRIKE THEIR PROCESS DEAD IN HIS HANDS, *by dismissing him on the spot*. This fact proves the absurdity of the power assumed. And that which the President can legally do to protect himself, *he can do to protect any of his agents*, being always responsible to his country for the proper exercise of his power."

Struck with abhorrence, which we believe was generally participated by our readers, at this bold avowal of irresponsibility to the laws, and this contemptuous defiance of the authority of those who attempt judicially to cause them to be respected, we expressed the sensation thus produced in our minds; for which we were taken to task in the usual courteous terms of that urbane and dignified journal which reflects the opinions, but does not reflect the manners, of the present (as it did of the former) Administration. We then said, as we religiously believed, "that, in the pretensions put forth in the argument of the Postmaster-General, we have the elements of a conflict between the Executive and Judicial authorities of the Government, in which if the Executive triumph, there is no longer any law in the land for the protection of the rights of individuals against the wrongs of any Executive officers whatever."

After perusing this brief review of occurrences which now belong to history, the reader will be able better to comprehend the feelings of gratification—aye, and of gratitude, too—with which we listened to the Opinion of the Supreme Court, in the case referred to, as it was read by one of those Judges whose integrity and purity no man will dare to call in question.

Desiring that our readers shall understand the full scope and bearing of those passages of the Court's Opinion which gave us so much pleasure, we have availed ourselves of the politeness of the officers of the Court to copy from it the two paragraphs which struck us with the greatest force, and now present them to our readers as follows:

EXTRACTS

From the Opinion of the Supreme Court of the U. States, in the case of the Postmaster General and Stockton & Stokes.

"Under the first head of inquiry, it has been considered by the counsel on the part of the Postmaster General that this is a proceeding against him to enforce the performance of an *official duty*, and the proceeding has been treated as an infringement on the Executive Department of the Government, which has led to a very extended range of argument on the independence and duties of that Department, but which, according to the view taken by the Court of the case, is entirely misapplied.—We do not think the proceeding in this case interferes in any respect whatever, with the rights or duties of the Executive, or that it involves any conflict of powers between the Executive and Judicial Departments of the Government. The Mandamus does not seek to direct or control the Postmaster General in the discharge of any official duty partaking in any respect of an Executive character, but to enforce the performance of a merely ministerial act, which neither he nor the President had any authority to deny or control.

"We shall not therefore enter into any particular examination of the line to be drawn between the powers of the Executive and Judicial Departments of the Government. The theory of the Constitution undoubtedly is, that the great powers of the Government are divided into separate departments; and, so far as these powers are derived from the Constitution, the departments may be regarded as independent of each other. But, beyond that, all are subject to regulation by law, touching the discharge of the duties required to be performed.

"The Executive power is vested in a President, and, so far as his powers are derived from the Constitution, he is beyond the reach of any other department, except in the mode prescribed by the Constitution, through the impeaching power. But it by no means follows that every officer in every branch of that department is under the exclusive direction of the President. Such a principle, we apprehend, is not, and certainly cannot be, claimed by the President. There are certain political duties imposed upon many officers in the Executive Department, the discharge of which is under the direction of the President. But it would be an alarming doctrine, that Congress cannot impose upon an Executive officer any duty they may think proper, which is not repugnant to any rights secured and protected by the Constitution. And, in such cases the duty and responsibility grow out of, and are subject to, the control of the law, and not to the direction of the President. And this is emphatically the case when the duty enjoined is of a mere ministerial character."

"It was urged at the bar that the Postmaster General was alone subject to the direction and control of the President with respect to the execution of the duty imposed upon him by this law, and this right of the President is claimed as growing out of the obligation imposed upon him by the Constitution to take care that the laws be faithfully executed. This is a doctrine that cannot receive the sanction of this court. It would be vesting in the President a dispensing power, which has no countenance for its support in any part of the Constitution, and is asserting a principle which, if carried out in its results to all cases falling within it, would be clothing the President with a power entirely to control the legislation of Congress and paralyze the administration of justice."

Letters from Washington state that Mr. Jarvis, late a member of Congress from Maine, has been nominated to the Senate as *Navy Agent* for the district of Boston.

...WEEKLY EVENING, March 21, 1838.

Our columns are so crowded that we are compelled to omit several articles intended for to-day's paper. Among others, a letter from a friend at Washington, which closes with the following interesting remarks:

"In the House of Representatives, the Sub-Treasury expedient cannot pass, unless it undergoes a material change in its general features; and overtures are now making to the Conservatives, of modifications, with a view of enlisting their support; but as most of the Conservative leaders have been openly denounced, they have but little to hope from Blair, Kendall & Co. There will be no disposition to press the measure in the House on the part of the Administration, until the vacant seats are filled (two from Maine and two from Mississippi,) which were lately filled by Administration men, who voted for the bill at the late extra session. We need not therefore expect the House to act decisively on it until near the close of the session."

TOWN MEETING.

At a meeting of the citizens of Fayetteville, at the Town Hall, on the 15th instant, on motion, Dr. Thos. N. Cameron, M. P. was called to the Chair, and E. J. Hale appointed Secretary.

On motion of Thos L. Hybart, Esq.,

Resolved, That a Committee of fifteen persons be appointed, to whom shall be referred the subject which this meeting was called to consider.

The Chair appointed the following Committee, viz: Messrs. C P. Mallett, Thos. L. Hybart, E J. Hale, John H. Hall, Jas Baker, E W. Willkings, John H. Cook, Jas Kyle, Louis D Henry, Wm Nott, Thos. Sandford, David A Ray, E. Fuller, Jas C Dobbin and E L Winslow.

On motion, the Chairman was added to the Committee.

At an adjourned Town Meeting, held on Monday afternoon, according to appointment, Dr Cameron, Chairman of the Committee, reported as follows:—

The Committee appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the opinions and wishes of the citizens of Fayetteville in relation to the proposed Mercantile Convention to be held in Augusta, and in the promotion of whose objects they have been invited to co-operate by the citizens of Charleston, beg leave to submit the following:—

Your committee are duly sensible of the objects sought to be attained by this Convention. They have long seen and deplored the ruinous consequences to the entire Southern country, resulting from the unnatural and indirect trade which it has for years carried on through the intervention of Northern capitalists. They see no valid reason why the great staple articles of trade, as well of the consumption as of the product of the South, should not be shipped directly to and from Southern ports, thereby saving to the planter and merchant of the South, the expenses attending the present indirect trade from Northern ports, which, in effect, and to a certain extent, makes the South tributary to the North.

Your Committee would therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is the part of wisdom and sound policy, to encourage, by all fair and honorable means, a direct export and import trade between the Southern and South Western States, and the commercial cities of Europe, and that, in order to effect this, unity of design and concert of action are indispensable.

Resolved, That we approve the objects of the Mercantile Convention about to assemble in Augusta, and think that Fayetteville, from the importance and extent of its trade, should be represented therein.

Resolved, That it be recommended to our fellow citizens to appoint seven delegates to represent them in said Convention, and that they be requested to co-operate with the delegates from our sister States of the South and West, in carrying into effect the objects of the Convention.

Resolved, That the Citizens of Fayetteville, in adopting the preceding resolutions, are not actuated by any feelings of hostility or jealousy towards their brethren of the North and East; but while they deprecate any thing which has a tendency to weaken the bonds of the Union, and rejoice in the commercial prosperity of their Northern friends, they are nevertheless constrained, by considerations of a paramount character, to seek a trade which promises to be more profitable in its returns.

The following Delegates were then appointed, under the 3d resolution, viz.

S. W. Tillinghast,	E L. Winslow,
T N Cameron,	L D Henry,
E W Willkings,	D A. Ray.
E J Hale,	

The meeting then adjourned.

T N. CAMERON, Chm'n.
E. J. HALE, Sec'y.

New Hampshire Election.—The partial returns from this State, show that the reign of Isaac Hill and Loco Focoism is almost at an end. In 42 Towns, the Whig gain is 960. The probability is that Hill is elected Governor; but the Van Buren majority of 12,494 last year, will be reduced so low that another year will extinguish it.

The price of Cotton.—At New Orleans, on Wednesday last, the 14th, 1307 bales were sold, at the low price of from 7¾ to 9¼ cents. On Thursday, 1391 bales at from 7¾ to 9.

At Charleston, the sales last week amounted to 7411 bales, at from 7 to 11 cents—mostly at 9, 9½ and 10.

The sales here, during the past week, have been from 7 to 8½ cents.

Tobacco has risen in this market; a sale of 50 hhds yesterday at a considerable advance, but price not transpired.

The Great Debate.—We were anxious to give our readers the Debate between Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Clay in full. But it has not yet come to hand, and rather than wait another week or two, we have preferred to insert the very full sketch of the Baltimore Chronicle. We do this the more readily as we hope in a few days to have Mr. Webster's great speech, which, from all accounts, has never been excelled by any one in Congress, and has been regarded in Washington as having given the death blow to the Sub-Treasury bill.

Mr. Webster's last Speech.—Mr. Legare of S. C. is said to have remarked, after hearing this great Speech—"Mr. Webster is the greatest speaker of the world—I have seen all the prominent statesmen in England, the debaters in France, and elsewhere in Europe, but take him all in all, Mr. Webster has no equal in this or any other country."

The first ground was broken in the great Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road, near Columbia, on Wednesday last.

Wm. B. Robeson, Esq. has been appointed Postmaster at Robeson's Post Office, Brunswick county, N. C.

...*Mr. Wise's speech concluded yesterday, in the ... speech*—we may say the ... speeches—in the Committee ... the Union, their origin, powers, and obligations. The eloquence of his close were as impressive and soul-stirring as his arguments had been transcendent and unanswerable. In saying thus much of this extraordinary speech, there is not one of the crowded auditory which heard him, who will deem the praise too high: nor one of his distinguished peers, however eminent, who will consider it as derogating from his own just claims to distinction as a statesman or an orator.

Nat. Int. 14th.

The States which have shown by their elections that they are decidedly and unequivocally opposed to the Loco Foco doctrines of the present administration, are the following:

New York 42—Maine 10—Rhode Island 4—Massachusetts 14—Vermont 7—New Jersey 8—Delaware 3—Indiana 9—Kentucky 14—Ohio 21—Tennessee 15—North Carolina 15—Georgia 11—South Carolina 11—Maryland 10—Mississippi 4. Giving in all 199 electoral votes.

Public opinion seems to be without the least division upon the subject of Mr. Clay's complete triumph over Mr. Calhoun in Saturday's debate. We understand that all parties in Washington, are agreed upon this point.—*Ib.*

Gen. Scott arrived at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 6th inst. The Herald of that city, says: "A general dispersion of the 'Patriots,' on the frontier above us, we presume, renders his presence in that quarter no longer necessary. We confidently hope our border troubles are now over. General Scott is entitled to much credit for promptitude and perseverance in his efforts to maintain the neutrality. He left Cleveland on the 7th inst. for Buffalo.

CHARLESTON, March 12.
FROM FLORIDA.

Capt. Skinner, of the schr. *Tripoli*, arrived yesterday from Jacksonville, states that the mail rider between St. Augustine and Jacksonville, had been killed by the Indians, and that the report of Gen. Jesup having captured 400 Indians was incorrect.

Indian River Bar, March 2.

"At present there is a quasi peace with the Indians. Hostilities have ceased, but how long this state of affairs may continue, I cannot conjecture. There are said to be 5 or 600 Indians, (women, children and warriors,) at or near General Jesup's Camp, at Jupiter Inlet, with whom he was having a talk. The conference may or may not terminate in their agreeing to abide the decision of the President as to remaining or removing West of the Mississippi. The proposition of Gen. Jesup is, that he will recommend to the President that the Indians be permitted to remain in Florida, but if the President refuses, then the Indians must go. If the Indians agree to this proposition, then there is a probability that the war may soon be over."

"*Bear and Forbear*"—An elderly lady died recently in Pittsburgh, who must have been a subscriber and "constant reader" of the Richmond Enquirer,—for her whole life was in conformity to the oft repeated maxim of that paper, which heads this item.—"She bore her husband twenty-two children, and never gave him a cross word."

Phil. Gaz.

A Hard Hit.—"If I were so unlucky,' said an officer, 'as to have a stupid son, I would certainly by all means, make him a parson." A clergyman, who was in the company, calmly replied, "You think differently, Sir, from your father."

Going the entire.—A fellow was recently met in a great haste going towards a pill manufactory in one of our northern cities.

"Hallo, Jim, which way now so fast?"

"The fact is, I have taken two boxes of fashionable pills, direction, boxes and all, without doing me any good. I'm going to swallow the agent now, to see what effect he will have."

MARRIED,

In the vicinity of Carthage, Moore County, on Thursday, the 14th inst., by Dr. Samuel C Bruce, Esq., Mr. DUNCAN McINTOSH, to Miss JANE TYSON.

DIED,

At his residence on Mickanookey lake, on the 18th ult., in the 64th year of his age, Col. RICHARD PARISH. He was a native of Hanover County N. C., and one of the earliest pioneers in the settlement of Middle Florida.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, March 15th, Steamer Henrietta, Capt Rush, with boats Post Boy and Peter Ross in tow, with Salt, Sugar and Merchandize for Hall & Johnson and others, of this place, and for J & W. Murphy, A. D. McLean, E W. McCollum, J. M Danforth, J. & R. Sloan, J A. M bane, E W. & C H Christian, W A Welsh, Andrew Hunt, Gov. Dudley, A H Marsh, Andrew Clark, William Layten and A Brown, of the interior.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—March 21.

Brandy, peach,	85 a 90	Molasses,	35 a 40
Ditto, apple,	65 a 70	Nails, cut,	7½
Bacon,	9½ a 10	Sugar, brown,	7 a 11
Beeswax,	23 a 25	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	7 a 8½	Salt,	75 a $1
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 30	Sack,	$3 25 a $3 50
Corn,	75	Tobacco, leaf,	3 a 3½
Candles, F. F.	18	Cotton Bagging,	23 a 25
Flaxseed,	90 a $1	Bale Rope,	8 a 12½
Flour,	$5½ a 7½	Wheat, new	$1 a $1 10
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	40 a 45
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	20 a 25

SALES AT AUCTION.

ON Thursday next, 22d instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. before our Door, sundry articles of

FURNITURE,

Mahogany and common Side Boards large mahogany Dining Tables, ditto Tea Tables, &c. Also one Top Gig, three Drays, two Wagons; all in good repair for immediate service, together with sundry Household Articles and Merchandize.

Terms at sale.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO Auct'rs.
Fayetteville, March 20 1838 1w

Notice to Bridge Contractors.

PROPOSALS will be received by the Subscribers at Wilmington, until the 5th day of April, for building a Bridge over the Northeast river, one mile from this place. Persons disposed to contract for the same, may obtain all necessary information with regard to the plan and specification of the Bridge, by application to the Subscribers at Wilmington. The width of the river at the proposed site of the Bridge, is 630 feet.

JOHN WALKER,
JOHN H. HOLMES.
Wilmington, March 15, 1838. 85-3w.

$50 REWARD.

WILL be paid to any person who will deliver to me my man DICK, in any jail in the State. Dick is a Brick Layer and Plasterer by trade, and has worked in most of the Counties in the Eastern part of the State. He is a stout black fellow, about 26 years of age, and plausible in his carriage.

WM. H. BEATTY.

Bladen county, January 1, 1838. 75 tf.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.

All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.

RECEIVED per steamer Clarendon and Wilmington, and for sale by the Subscribers corner of Hay and Maxwell streets.

200 Bags Rio COFFEE,
30 bbls. do. do.
70 hhds. Molasses,
30 do. Sugar,
30 bbls Loaf, do.
75 kegs Nails,
20 bbls Copperas.

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Cassia, Brimstone, Starch, Rope, Bagging, Malaga Wine, Glass 8 × 10 and 10 × 12, Hollow Ware, Weeding Hoes, Iron, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

20 Boxes TOBACCO,
30 bbls Apple Brandy,
20 do. Whiskey.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

September 7, 1836. 5 tf.

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

New Goods.

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his Stock of *Fall and Winter GOODS*, consisting in part of

7 Hhds. Porto Rico, 3 do. superior St. Croix } *SUGARS,*
50 bags prime green Rio Coffee,
20 do. do. do. Laguira do.,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
50 kegs Nails, 4d to 20d,
25 pieces Bagging, heavy 42 inch,
20 coils Rope,
Blacksmith's Bellows, 30, 32, 34 & 36 inches,
Anvils, Vises, Screwplates and Hammers,
Trace Chains, superior Axes,
3 fine twist double barrel Fowling Pieces,
Shot Guns, &c.

—ALSO—

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Caps, Blankets, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms for Cash, Produce or good notes.

Fayetteville, November 15, 1836 15tf

Just Received and for Sale,

58 Tierces best Rotten PLASTER PARIS, for manure. All who want rich land will do well to call on the subscriber for this excellent manure, and apply it on their land, as rich land never fails to yield a plentiful harvest. I hope that experience has long since shown the farmer that the above is the cheapest and best manure. I will sell low for Cash. Call three doors South of Market Square. J. E. PATTERSON.

Fayetteville, Feb 23, 1838: 83-3w

Molasses, Coffee, &c.

JUST received, 25 hhds. Molasses, new Crop,
60 bags Cuba Coffee,
25 casks Cheese.

For sale by

THOS SANDFORD & CO.

January 30, 1838. 78tf

A Mother's Request,

JUST received, and for sale by E J Hale. This popular little work, by a gentleman of this town, has nearly passed through its first Edition, although it has been published but two months.

HIDES.

5000 LBS. dry salted HIDES, weighing from 25 to 35 lbs. each, for sale by

CHARLES T. HAIGH.

January 3, 1838. 74tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836

I am now 38 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After have been afflicted for a period of forty one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by

E. J. HALE.

IN addition to my former stock and business, I am now receiving 350 Packages of Goods, all of which is entirely new, and has been recently selected by myself out of the late Package Sales in New York, with the utmost care, taste and economy, and which I am determined to sell on as good terms as any Stock ever before offered in this market, at *wholesale entirely* for *Cash* or on time for *approved notes*, (liberal discounts will be made for cash payments.) My assortment is *complete*, consisting of English, French, India and American Spring and Summer Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I now invite customers and traders generally, to call and examine my stock; I can offer them such inducements as will ensure patronage.

Orders will be punctually attended to by

C. J. ORRELL,

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1837. 36tf.

P. S. I will give my renewed attention to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct; or any other business consigned to me. C. J. O.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug and Medicine Store.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine, and of very superior quality—

Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage.

Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial, Siphilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This article is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form, the active principles of the soot obtained from the most approved species of smilax. Castor Oil, Varnish, &c. T. J. JORDAN.

August 18. 2tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen. For sale by

THOS. J. JORDAN,
Green Street

June 1, 1837. 44tf.

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence cannot be given.

T. J. JORDAN.

October 16, 1837. 63tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods.

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c.,

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN.

September 20, 1836. 7tf

$100 REWARD,

RANAWAY, the property of Mr. Joseph Du Brutz, and **HARRY**, the property of Maj. Gideon Seawell.

The above Slaves escaped from the Subscriber on the road (via this place) from North Carolina to Alabama, in Lancaster District, So. Carolina, 16 miles East of Land's Ford, on Catawba river, on the night of Tuesday, the 21st instant, as he was conveying them to their owners, in Marengo County, Alabama. I will pay the above reward of One Hundred Dollars for both the above named Slaves or Fifty Dollars for either, if retaken and lodged in Jail, so that they may be gotten by their proper owners or by the Subscriber. It is believed that they will make their way back if not taken, to their former range.

WILLIAM LOCKE.

Chesterville, Chester District, South Carolina, Nov. 23. } 70tf.

A TEACHER Wanted.

THE Trustees of the Ravenscroft Academy are anxious to employ a first rate Classical Teacher, to take charge of that Institution, situated in the town of Fayetteville, N. C. No one need apply who can not come highly recommended; and for such an one, it is believed the situation will be found highly desirable. The services will commence on the 1st day of January next.

By order of the Board,

RO. STRANGE, Pres't.

Nov 25, 1837. 69tf.

Murrell and Crockett.

A NEW supply, just received by

E. J. HALE.

June 21, 1837. 46tf.

EQUITY BLANKS.

Clerk and Master's Deeds,
Subpœnas to bring in parties,

PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

BOOKS & STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber has just received from New York the principal part of his Fall purchases of BOOKS AND STATIONARY, consisting of a great variety of School, Medical, and Miscellaneous Books, Paper, Blank Books, &c. &c. which he offers for sale low for cash.

E. J. HALE.

November 7, 1837

GEORGIA INSURANCE *And Trust Company,* At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

BY the act of Incorporation, the property of each Stockholder is bound, to the amount of his stock, for all contracts made by the Company, while he is a Stockholder, and for six months afterwards: which makes the actual responsibility of the Institution equal to Two Millions of Dollars.

The present number of Stockholders is Two Hundred.

Extract from the By Laws.

"In settling losses, if the *right* of the assured be clear, advantage shall not be taken of any mere legal objection."

Insurance, against fire, and on Marine and Inland Navigation, may be effected by application, personally, or by letter, at the office, or to any of the Company's Agents. The terms of Insurance will be as favorable as those of other good offices. On risks taken by Agents, losses will be paid, where the premiums are received

THOMAS S. METCALF, President.

Directors.

Samuel Hale,	*Artemas Gould,*
Amory Sibley,	*John M. Adams,*
Solomon Kneeland,	*William H. Morgan.*
Moses Roff, Jun.	*Elisha Manton,*
Adam Johnston,	*William P. Rathbone,*
David W. St. John,	*Benjamin H. Warren,*
Jacob Moise,	*James P. Stuart,*
Hays Bourdre,	*Samuel H. Peck.*
Andrew J. Miller,	*George Parrott,*
Edward Padelford,	*Francis M. Robertson.*

WILLIAM T. GOULD, Secretary.

Agents.

New York City, Henry Thomas, 48 Pine street
Baltimore, John G Proud & Co.
Fayetteville, N C., Starke & Pearce.
Charleston, S. C., John C. Holcombe.
Hamburgh, S. C., George Parrott.
Savannah, Padelford, Fay & Co.
Darien, P. R. Yonge & Sons.
Milledgeville, Iverson L. Harris.
Macon, Charles Day.
Columbus, Arthur B Davis.
Wetumpka, Ala., Seth P. Storrs.
Montgomery, do, Stickney & Wilson.
Irwinton, do., Field & Morgan.
Mobile, do, Fielding Bradford.
Tallahassee, Florida, Robert J. Hackley.
Apalachicola, J. Day & Co.
New Orleans, Francis Ganahl.

December 1, 1837. 78tf.

100 REAMS Wrapping PAPER, just received from the Salem Mills.

Also,

10 gross of the Farmer's and Planter's large ALMANAC, for the year 1838, and for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, August 29, 1837. 56 tf.

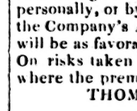
Just received and for sale by the Subscribers,

100 BUSHELS IRISH POTATOES, (a superior article.

16 hhds. MOLASSES,

Jan 2. THOS. SANDFORD. & CO

REMOVAL, AND NEW GOODS.



THE Subscriber has removed one door West of his old Stand, the Store formerly occupied by John M. Dobbin, Esq., dec'd, where he has opened and offers for sale, a General Assortment of

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Boots, Seal & Fur Caps, Crockery and Glass Ware,

Together with various other articles too tedious to enumerate, which he offers at LOW PRICES for *Cash* or *Country Produce*. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

N. B.—CONSTANTLY on hand, an assortment of almost *all kinds* of *Foreign* and *Domestic*

Spirits, Wines, &c.

G. B. A.

Fayetteville, October 9, 1837. 62tf

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

20 CASKS fresh new crop RICE,

By C. J. ORRELL.

February 13, 1838. 80tf.

A New Sulkey.

A NEW SULKEY, with patent leather Seat, patent turned Axletree and Elliptic Springs, with Harness, warranted of the best materials and workmanship, for sale by

C J. ORRELL.

—*Also*—

A Good Work HORSE.

Call at my Lot and see them.

C. J. O.

February 13, 1838. 80tf

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

[illegible] 1838. E. J. HALE.

Rope at 5 Cents.

A QUANTITY OF BALE ROPE, [illegible] A barge of Cotton manufactured [illegible] ber's Mill, for sale at 5 cents per [illegible]

C. J. ORRELL.

November 20, 1837.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING, Expeditiously executed at this Office.

The following was forwarded to Dr. Peters, by a highly respectable Planter of Wake Co. No. Ca., March 3d, 1838:

Dear Sir: By the request of Mr. Harrison, I send you a few lines respecting the efficacy of your Pills. I have used them in my family for three years, during which time, I have used not less than thirty boxes, and I do assure you, they are far superior to any Medicine I have ever used.—Sir, in such estimation do I hold your Pills, that I would sooner pay ten Dollars a box than be without them; I believe there is no Medicine in the world more innocent, and at the same time, so effectual in removing and preventing disease; I have a Sister, who, for a long time, has been severely afflicted with what is called Dropsey in the chest; she has been under the care of one of the most eminent Physicians in this section of country, without receiving the least benefit; her case was truly deplorable, and it was believed by all, that her disease was incurable; whilst in this hopeless situation and given over by her attending Physician, she commenced the use of your Pills, and I am grateful in being able to add, that in less than 3 months, she was perfectly well, and has remained so to this day; her recovery to health was almost a miracle. I could mention several others in this County, who have been snatched as it were from the very verge of the grave, by the use of your Pills, and that too, after all other means had failed to give relief; these wonderful cures have caused your Pills to be extensively popular in this section of country, and I have only to add, that I have never seen or heard of a single person who has used your Pills, who did not recommend them in terms of the most unqualified praise. You are at liberty to use this in any way you please, for I feel it a pleasure and a duty, to recommend them to the notice of the afflicted. My residence is twelve miles from Raleigh, on the road to Fayetteville.

I am, with sentiments of regard, your obedient servant. A. G. BANKS.

Charlotte, N C. Nov 11, 1837

Dear Sir—Your Pills are so extremely popular here, that the people are but few, and far between who think of using any other. Calomel blue pills, and the whole catalogue of patent medicines which were in vogue in these parts, have vanished before them, like mists before the sun. I have recently purchased two thousand boxes from your general agent, Mr Harrison, and there has been such a demand for them, that I believe I will shortly have to trouble you with another order. Yours respectfully,

H. B. WILLIAMS, P. M.

Petersburg, Va., Jan. 9, 1837.

This will certify that I was afflicted for several years with *Chronic* Hepatitis, (Liver Complaint) and after using various preparations of mercury, &c. as prescribed by physicians, without any effect, that Peters' Vegetable Pills have produced a complete cure.

My complaints were pain in the head and side, dizziness, sourness of stomach, capricious appetite, furred tongue, costiveness, &c., which have all been removed. I am fully convinced that my life has been preserved by the use of Peters' Pills, and in many other cases I have known them to be used with equally beneficial results.

JAS. W. SCARBOROUGH.

Union Hotel, Raleigh, N. C April 9, 1837.

Dear Sir.—Having been for several years afflicted with Liver Complaint and general debility. I had recourse to your inestimable Vegetable Pills, and the result is that I am now in the enjoyment of excellent health. I am never without them in my own family, and I descant upon their virtues to all my friends; but the latter is nearly labor in vain, as they are already extremely popular here

J. C. BLATCHFORD.

Greensborough, N C. Jan. 1837.

This will certify that my wife was severely afflicted with Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia for ten years, and had nearly lost the use of her right arm;—that she had been under the care of several eminent physicians, and made use of a variety of popular medicines, all of which failed in the desired effect;—until at length she had recourse to your Vegetable Pills, ten boxes of which have completely restored her to health

I myself am troubled with Head-ache and Colic, and have never known an instance in which your Pills did not afford me speedy relief.

WATSON W. WOODBURN.

Boston, Mass. Jan. 1, 1838

Dear Doctor.—I would be wanting in gratitude and in the wish to alleviate the sufferings of others who may be afflicted as I was previous to the use of your Vegetable Pills, did I not write you a few lines on the subject. I had been for many years a constant martyr to the Scrofula, and had tried any quantities of "remedies," but every new one was a new failure, until my good fortune prompted me to use your Vegetable Pills, twelve boxes of which have made me as sound and as grateful a man as any in Christendom. I will do everything I can to circulate the reputation of your Pills in this part of the country, which, however, will be of but little service to you as their own unrivalled qualities have already introduced them into almost every family. I am most gratefully yours,

JAMES HAMMOND

Mecklenburg County, Va., Feb 4, 1837.

Dear Sir.—I have been using your Pills for the last eighteen months, and have this day purchased twelve dozen boxes of Mr. Harrison, who wished me to transmit you my opinions touching their merits. For myself, I never found any medicine that has done me so much good; but I have yet higher authority in their favour, for I have sold a great number of boxes to the physicians around here, all of whom have expressed themselves highly gratified with their effects. This of course has made them very popular here; indeed, so much so, that they are to be found in almost every dwelling. Make what use you please of this: and I wish it could be made yet more flattering as I feel that nothing too favourable can be said of your Pills. Sincerely yours,

Col. JOHN FINCH.

New Glasgow, Amherst Co, Va, Nov. 8, 1837.

This is to certify that I have seen Peters' Vegetable Pills used in a case of Dropsy, and am prepared to substantiate, that a most perfect cure was the issue.

About 8 months ago, my boy, a slave, was taken down by the above complaint, and accordingly I called in a physician, but he afforded him no relief I then had recourse, by the recommendation of a former sufferer, to the pills alluded to; and the effect was, that in less than three months, the patient was as well as ever.

EDWARD A. CABELL.

Edenton, N. C. April 10, 1837.

Dear Sir.—I have been using your pills in my family, for the last twelve months, with the great[illegible] In Bilious Fever, Fever and [illegible] Sick Head-ache, Costiveness, [illegible] indeed invaluable. I have [illegible] few of [illegible]

[illegible] Dec. 25, 1837.

E. J. HALE.

Absconded

FROM the Subscriber, on the 21st of this inst, an indented Apprentice to the Gig and Waggon Making Business, by the name of JETHRO OATES, about 18 years old. A reward of ONE CENT may be paid for delivery of said Apprentice but no thanks returned. I hereby forewarn all persons from employing, trading with, or harbouring said Boy, under the penalty prescribed for such violation.

S. R. IRELAND.

Sampson County, N C, Feb 27, 1838.—83 3t.

RANAWAY,

FROM the Subscriber, on the 20th of February last, a mulatto Girl, slave, named SARAH, about 15 years of age. She was at Hugh McKay's, near the Rocky Ford, on Saturday last, making her way to the *Lockalier Settlement*, in Robeson County. I forewarn all persons from harbouring or employing said Girl, under the penalty of the law. I will give a liberal reward for her, if delivered to me or lodged in Jail, so that I get her again. JNO. R. BUIE.

Near Laurel Hill, Richmond County, N. C. } March 5, 1838 83 tf.

STOVES And STOVE PIPE.

THE Subscriber has on hand, a large assortment of Six and Nine plate STOVES, Franklin STOVES and PIPE, of all sizes. Also a very general assortment of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper

WARE,

On hand, which he will sell on very reasonable terms.

JAMES MARTINE.

February 6, 1838. 79-2m.

BAROUCHES.

6 NEW Northern built, for sale by

NOTT & STARR.

February 14, 1838. 80tf.

SELLING OFF *AT PRIME COST.*

THE undersigned, some time since gave notice that he would sell the remainder of his stock of GOODS at cost and charges. He now gives further notice, that he will sell his stock at prime cost, for cash; and a very small advance on their New York cost, on time, to good men.

December 26, 1837.

WM. S. LATTA.

P. S. Those indebted to the undersigned are requested to make immediate payment. Those who do not comply with this request, may by the 1st of February next, expect to be called on by the officers of the law.

73-3m. WM. S. LATTA.

NEW GOODS! [illegible]

[illegible] E. J. HALE.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting a Commission and Forwarding business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and every particularity observed.—Particular attention paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business combined with unremitting attention, will merit a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Neil & Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Bates, Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn.

Molasses, Cheese, &c.

JUST RECEIVED,

10 Bbls. Prime N O. MOLASSES,
20 casks CHEESE,
10 bags Rio COFFEE,
25 bbls No. 3 MACKEREL,

For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD

December 26

Dwelling House to Rent.

A CONVENIENT and pleasant Dwelling, on Gillespie street, possession given on the 1st of October

July 26, 1837. C. P. MALLETT.

TO RENT.

THE choice of Pews No. 5 and 30 in Copal Church Apply to

THOS. SANDFORD

January 8, 1838

NEW BOOKS.

ERNEST MALTRAVERS, Novel; The Token for 1838; the Pickwick Papers, 4th vol; The Nicks; Miss Leslie's Pencil Sketches; Modern Society and Modern Accomplishments by Miss Sinclair, daughter of Sir John Sinclair; Penny Magazine; Fielding, by the author of Jacob Faithful; The Wife at Home; Young Lady's Book; Young Wife's Book; Grund's American Almanac for 1838; Combe on the Constitution of Man; Todd's Sabbath School Teacher; American Constitutions, containing the Constitution of North Carolina; &c. &c.

Received by

E. J. HALE.

December 12, 1837

Notice,

THAT the Subscriber received Letters of Administration on the personal Estate of Mathew Miles Draughon, dec'd, at September Term, 1836, of Cumberland County Court, and all persons having claims against the Estate of said deceased, are hereby requested to present them to the Subscriber within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery, and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to pay the Subscriber.

WM. C. DRAUGHON

September 5, 1836

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic PILLS.

THEY are neatly put up in tin boxes, each envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box, for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Drug and Medicine Store of

THOS. J. JORDAN.

June 1, 1837.

For Rent.

THE STORE at present occupied by Tillinghast, on Hay street, will be for rent one year. Possession given on the 1st of next. For terms, apply to

THOS. SANDFORD

July 22, 1837.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS

For Churches, Manufactories, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell makers in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, and quality, which they will warrant of the very best quality, not surpassed by any Bells in the U. States. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Plantation Bells of superior finish and tones. Orders may be left for information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N B. They will warrant their Bells, and if they any fail to give satisfaction, they may be returned for another. Also Old Bells received in exchange.

Fayetteville, October 20.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the above Mill Stones in this State, Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Philadelphia, would here inform those wanting the above Stones that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the stones *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair instead.

C. J. ORRELL,

Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture.

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Vegetable Medicine. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

December 6, 1836.

Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, as a runaway on the 24th of June, 1837, a negro girl who calls herself Mary Ann Wright, of the State of Georgia. She is about 5 years of age, about 5 feet high, black complexion, and is a lunatic. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, within the time required by law, or she will be sold to pay her Jail fees.

FRED'K MOORE

Fayetteville, Jan. 15, 1838.

A Wagon for sale.

A LIGHT three horse WAGON, nearly new and ready for the road, with a set of Gears, &c.

C. J. O.

January 1, 1838.

To Saw Mill Owners.

I WILL attend to the sale of Lumber in this place. Having been engaged in the business for six or eight years past, I am under the impression my acquaintance with this and foreign markets is such as to enable me to dispose of Lumber to the best advantage. Where Lumber is ordered to be wharfed, the usual charge of Wharfage will be made. Fair advances made when required.

O. G. PARKER.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1837.

Rodgers's Cutlery.

THE Subscriber has just received a few pairs of Rodgers's, Wostenholm's and Crook's Pen and Pocket KNIVES, various kinds, and best quality.

E. J. HALE.

October 10, 1837.

Children's Toy Books

For sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.